

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS AFFECTING WETLANDS

+ - possible area of consistency
- - possible area of conflict

Other Requirements/ Programs	USACE	Waterway Construction	Tidal Wetlands	Nontidal Wetlands	Water Quality Certification	Comments
Stormwater Management	+ -	+ -	+	+ -	+ -	(+) – Creation of wetlands in SWM. Water quality benefits, improvements from retrofits. (-) – Location of facilities in waters and nontidal wetlands for direct loss, degradation, alteration in discharge
Sediment & Erosion Control	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) – protection from sediment inputs into wetlands/waters (-) - Location of practices in wetlands
Ches. Bay Critical Area	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) Provisions for wetland /waterway buffers, local management (-) Wetland protection may conflict with land use designations
Forest Cons. Act	+	+	+	+	+	(+) – Credit given for replacement, preservation of forested wetlands
MD. Historical Trust	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) – Protection of undeveloped land, may include wetlands (-) – Preference for protection of archeological/historical areas may be given over wetlands

Smart Growth	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) – Includes Rural Legacy, which may help preserve wetlands (-) – Management of priority growth areas may not consider wetlands
Master Plan	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) – Floodplains, streams addressed as sensitive areas. Low density or preservation areas may protect wetlands/waters. (-) Proposed growth, infrastructure may not consider resource issues .
Zoning	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) – Some local governments restrict activities in wetlands/streams (-) – Zoning decisions and waivers often made without considering resources
Roads	-	-	-	-	-	(-) Roads frequently cause direct loss of wetlands, relocation or crossing of streams, habitat fragmentation, may encourage additional development
Utilities/septic	-	-	-	-	-	(-) Utilities may cause temporary impact or permanent vegetation alterations in wetlands/floodplains, gravity sewers located in floodplains as preference, may encourage more development and impacts
Open space	+	+	+	+	+	(+) Wetlands/floodplains often designated as open space, may form greenway corridors

Local Floodplain	+ -	+ -	+	+ -	+ -	(+) Activities in floodplain usually restricted by local government (-) Some local programs encourage channelization
BRL/setbacks	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) – Setbacks may be for resource protection (-) Setbacks for buildings may limit avoidance or minimization of wetland impacts
Waterfront/marinas	-	-	-	-	-	(-) Usually result in loss or degradation of tidal wetlands or SAV.
Nutrient Mngment.	+	+	+	+	+	(+) May be required as condition of wetland/waterway/WQC, helps reduce adverse effects of excess nutrients
Forestry, commercial	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	(+) Viable forest industry may preserve wetlands for future harvest (-) Forested wetlands often drained for Loblolly pine production.
Parking	-	-	-	-	-	(-) Increase in impervious surface, direct loss of wetlands, likely loss of some recharge area.
Mining	+ -	-		+ -	-	(+) Mining often avoids direct impacts to wetlands; former mined land may become valuable wetland; potential for wetland creation in association with reclamation. Usually 25 ft. setback. (-) Streams may be relocated; potential loss of or change in hydrology by mining adjacent to wetland; degradation from mining due to sediment discharges in wetlands/streams .

Commercial shellfish	+ -		+ -		-	(+) Viable watermen's industry helps preserve habitat for commercial species (-) Excess turbidity from some shellfish harvesting
Stream ReLeaf	+	+	+	+	+	(+) Water quality, habitat wetland acreage benefits
Non-structural Shore Erosion Control	(+)		(+)		(+)	(+) Helps stabilize shorelines, increase in tidal wetland acreage; habitat and water quality improvement
Local Wetlands	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+) Local programs may have larger buffer, address wetland concerns through planning or early development stages